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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 60

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to provide such services as may be requested by the signatory States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction to initiate the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

2. It should be noted that the Convention would be a convention of States Parties and its associated costs would therefore be met in accordance with the financial arrangements to be made by the signatories to the Convention. Accordingly, the Secretary-General considers that, as with previous conventions of States parties, there would be no programme budget implications for the regular budget of the United Nations.

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is the understanding of the Secretary-General that the Secretariat would be required to provide the following assistance and support:

(a) Assistance in the organization and holding of the first session of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization at The Hague from 8 to 12 February 1993. It is assumed that the session will require interpretation of a maximum of 8 meetings in six official languages (A,C,E,F,R,S) and processing of 50 pages of pre-session documentation, 100 pages of in-session documentation and 50 pages of post-session documentation. It is anticipated that the pre- and post-session documentation will be processed in the six official languages at Headquarters. It is also assumed that conference-servicing facilities and equipment (including word-processing) will be available on site. On the basis of the above assumptions the cost of the organization and holding the first session of the Preparatory Commission is estimated at $337,000, as follows:

		$
(i)	Conference-servicing costs (on a full cost basis)	199 300
(ii)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance of 49 conference-servicing staff from Geneva	141 600
(iii)	Substantive costs - travel and daily subsistence allowance for one Professional and one General Service staff from the Office for Disarmament Affairs	11 100
(iv)	Administrative costs (pouch, communications, etc)	21 000
	Total (a)	373 000

(b) Assistance and support for six months to the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission (15 January-14 July 1993):

		$
(i)	Salary and common staff costs of three professional staff to assist the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for a period of up to 6 months	142 200
(ii)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for these three professional staff	111 400
	Total (b)	253 600
	Grand total, (a) and (b)	626 600

4. It should be noted that the above estimates have been prepared on the basis of the theoretical full cost of United Nations conference-servicing assistance needed for the initial session of the Preparatory Commission. In other words, should it be possible to find locally, and employ, conference-servicing assistance that meets United Nations standards, the associated conference servicing costs might be revised downwards. In addition, it is planned to use the presence of United Nations conference-servicing staff to help train those that could be locally recruited so that the latter would assume those responsibilities fully as of the second session of the Preparatory Commission. Therefore, the costing is being provided for indicative purposes only and the Preparatory Commission will only bear the actual costs involved.

5. In accordance with current practice, provision of support from the United Nations to activities related to international conventions or treaties which under their respective legal instruments are to be financed outside the regular budget of the United Nations may only be undertaken when sufficient resources to cover such activities have been received by the United Nations. In this particular case, however, the Secretary-General would be required to provide services for the first session of the Preparatory Commission too soon after the opening of the Convention for signature (13 January 1993) to expect that contributions would be received. Accordingly, the General Assembly would need to authorize an exception from the established practice.

6. In view of the critical financial situation of the Organization, the Secretary-General intends to seek from States Signatories of the Convention who are in a position to do so, advance payments against their prospective assessed contributions under the Convention to cover these initial requirements. At the same time, in the event that such advances are not sufficient, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.1/Rev.2, it would also need to authorize the Secretary-General to provide, on an exceptional basis, the required services to the Preparatory Commission as a reimbursable advance from the General Fund of up to $626,600 to be reimbursed to the United Nations by the Preparatory Commission within 90 days of the beginning of rendering of services by the United Nations, i.e. before 15 April 1993.

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Transparency in armaments

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18, the General Assembly would reaffirm its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register of Conventional Arms and its further development with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

2. By operative paragraph 7, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

3. The above request is related to major programme I, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 7, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as proposed for revision. 1/ Related activities were initially programmed and approved under subprogramme 3,

Monitoring, analysis and studies, of section 5, Disarmament, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, 2/ responsibility for which was transferred to the Department of Political Affairs following the restructuring of the Secretariat. Proposals for transfer of related resources to section 37, Department of Political Affairs, have been submitted to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's revised estimates (A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1).

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would convene in 1994 a meeting of a group of governmental experts on the basis of equitable geographical representation and prepare, with the assistance of the group, a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development.

5. The Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Department of Political Affairs would receive and compile for the Secretary-General's annual report data sheets submitted by Member States and establish a computerized database which would store the reported data. In accordance with the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, the first registration of data on imports and exports of conventional arms shall take place by 30 April 1993 in respect of the calendar year 1992.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

6. The activities called for by the draft resolution would fall under subparagraphs 1 (v) and 3 (iv) of subprogramme 3 of section 5, the activities of which are now the responsibility of the Department of Political Affairs as indicated in paragraph 3 above. Accordingly, no modifications would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

7. With respect to the request contained in operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, since the group of governmental experts would be convened in 1994, related requirements would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

8. With respect to the request contained in operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, it is anticipated that the initial operation and storage of the data of the Register, as currently envisaged, could be accommodated through the hardware and software for which provision has been made for the Office for Disarmament Affairs. In the report of the Secretary-General on the Arms Register (A/47/342 and Corr.1) it was further indicated that an additional $50,000 would be required to cover incremental start-up costs of computer hardware and software required for system development and testing.

9. The development, upgrading and maintenance of the Register would require staff from the Office for Disarmament Affairs with politico-military expertise, especially in the area of arms transfers, in combination with highly specialized knowledge in the field of database management and systems analysis. Such expertise is currently not available within the Office for Disarmament Affairs. In addition, the day-to-day operation of the Register would require one General Service staff member experienced in the basics of programming. It was anticipated therefore that the development, upgrading and maintenance of the Register would require three additional staff: one P-5, one P-2 and one General Service staff member.

10. On the basis of the above considerations, additional requirements at full cost of $171,300 which would arise in connection with the operation and maintenance of the Register are estimated as follows:

		$
(a)	Acquisition of computer hardware and software for system development (start-up costs)	50 000
(b)	Salary and common staff costs of three additional posts (1 P-5, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service/Other level)	121 300
	Total (a) and (b)	171 300

F. Potential for absorption

11. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is the Secretary-General's understanding that, at this initial stage, only limited resources would be required in 1993 to launch the Register and initiate its operation. Those resources would include one Professional and one General Service staff member. In this connection, the Secretary-General would propose to redeploy temporarily in 1993 a post at the P-4/P-5 level available for such redeployment in the context of the new treatment of vacancies (A/C.5/47/2, para. 2). An amount of $29,500 in general temporary assistance to finance one General Service (Other level) staff member would also be required in 1993. In addition, $50,000 would be required for computer hardware and software for system development and testing. It is anticipated that electronic data-processing resources currently available to the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Department of Political Affairs would be sufficient to cover other requirements related to the Register during 1993. Longer-term staffing and other requirements for the Register would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

G. Indication of additional requirements

12. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18, it is estimated that additional requirements of $79,500 would arise under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

H. Contingency fund

13. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

14. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution would have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

I. Summary

15. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.18, it is estimated that additional appropriations for $79,500 would be required under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ A/47/6 (Prog. 7) and E/AC.51/L.5/Add.13.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I, as modified by A/C.5/46/44.

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Agenda item 69

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as well as all its previous resolutions on the review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

Expressing its firm belief that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, eradication of all

forms of domination, and respect for human basic rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need for preserving the environment, are closely related and provide the basis for an enduring and stable universal peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Welcoming also the wide-ranging dialogue between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that these developments will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby making a real contribution to global security,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will continue and will encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persistence of conflicts as well as the emergence of new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading up to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Recognizing that peace and security are dependent on the socio-economic factors as well as on the political and military elements,

Also recognizing that the right and responsibility for making the world safe for all should be shared by all,

Stressing that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving global problems for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Reaffirms also that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and domination or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. Recognizes the validity of the concepts, among others, of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension, balanced security at lower levels of armaments and armed forces as well as elimination of destabilizing military capabilities and imbalances;

6. Calls for regional dialogues to promote security, economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region;

7. Stresses the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

8. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

9. Urges all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

10. Stresses the urgent need for a more balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the recognition of the inalienable rights of peoples to self-determination and independence will strengthen international peace and security;

12. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

13. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the basis of the replies received;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Indonesia*: revised draft resolution

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as well as all its previous resolutions on the review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

Expressing its firm belief that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of sovereign equality of States and peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, eradication of all forms of domination and respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need for preserving the environment, are closely related and provide the basis for an enduring and stable universal peace and security,

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Welcoming also the wide-ranging dialogue between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that these developments will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby making a real contribution to global security,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will continue and will encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persistence of tensions and conflicts as well as the emergence of new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading up to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Recognizing that peace and security are dependent on the socio-economic factors as well as on the political and military elements,

Also recognizing that the right and responsibility for making the world safe for all should be shared by all,

Stressing that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving global problems for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Reaffirms also that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. Recognizes, among other things, the validity of the concepts of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension, balanced security at lower levels of armaments and armed forces as well as elimination of destabilizing military capabilities and imbalances;

6. Calls for regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region;

7. Stresses the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

8. Reaffirms the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

9. Urges all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

10. Stresses the urgent need for more balanced development of the world economy and redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, will strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

12. Reaffirms that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

13. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the basis of the replies received;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia: draft resolution

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 46/42 of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments worldwide, particularly in Europe,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Welcomes the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region and encourages them to further pursue these efforts;

4. Recognizes that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/47/524.

5. Takes note of the conclusions concerning the Mediterranean of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992;

6. Recalls the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

7. Takes note also of the Helsinki Document "The Challenges of Change", adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, inter alia, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

8. Takes note further of the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on relations between Europe and the Maghreb issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992;

9. Welcomes, in this context, the decision to convene a Mediterranean Seminar of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under the auspices of the Committee of Senior Officials to consider various topics including the environment, demographic trends or economic development and other areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and non-participating Mediterranean States, reflecting the general framework of principles of cooperation in the Mediterranean region as provided for in the Final Act and other documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

10. Takes further note of the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean held at Malaga (Spain) in June 1992, which, inter alia, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation which would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes;

11. Encourages the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

12. Takes note of the adoption by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe of its decision G (47) on "Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" and, in this context, calls upon the Executive Secretaries of the relevant United Nations regional commissions as well as

other United Nations bodies concerned to strengthen their cooperation on matters that are of common interest to the Mediterranean countries and that will have a positive impact on the region as a whole, in particular in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental spheres;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study that would explore means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia: revised draft resolution

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 46/42 of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with the view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments world wide, particularly in Europe,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Welcomes the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

4. Recognizes that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries;

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/47/524.

5. Takes note of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, specifically paragraphs 36 to 39 of the Final Document on political issues concerning the Mediterranean;

6. Recalls the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis;

7. Takes note also of the Helsinki Document "The Challenges of Change", adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, inter alia, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems;

8. Takes note further of the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on relations between Europe and the Maghreb, 3/ issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992;

9. Welcomes, in this context, the decision to convene a Mediterranean seminar of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under the auspices of the Committee of Senior Officials to consider various topics, including the environment, demographic trends or economic development and other areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and non-participating Mediterranean States, reflecting the general framework of principles of cooperation in the Mediterranean region as provided for in the Final Act and other documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

10. Takes further note of the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, 4/ held at Malaga, Spain, from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, inter alia, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation which would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes;

11. Encourages the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

3/ A/47/310, annex.

4/ A/C.1/47/8, annex.

12. Takes note of the adoption by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe of its decision G (47) entitled "Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" and, in this context, calls upon the Executive Secretaries of the relevant United Nations regional commissions as well as other United Nations bodies concerned to strengthen their cooperation on matters that are of common interest to the Mediterranean countries and that will have a positive impact on the region as a whole, in particular in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental spheres;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.47
13 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Maintenance of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, as well as the decision 46/414 of 6 December 1991,

Recognizing that the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (2734/XXV) reflected the realities of its time in the area of international security,

Noting that with the end of the era of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation the United Nations faces new tasks in the area of maintaining international peace and security, achieving social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Aspiring to promote a greater convergence of views among Member States as to the priorities of the United Nations in shaping a more stable international order,

Noting with appreciation ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", in particular those dealing with strengthening and enhancement of the effectiveness, within the framework and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, of the United Nations potential in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Noting also ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled "New Dimensions of Arms Regulation and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War Era",

1. Decides to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security taking into account new international realities and new tasks before the United Nations in the area of strengthening collective efforts to maintain international peace and security;

2. Invites all Member States to provide their views on further consideration of these questions, duly taking into account appropriate provisions of the Secretary-General's reports "An Agenda for Peace" and "New Dimensions of Arms Regulations and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War Era", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a relevant report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.47/Rev.1
19 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Maintenance of international security

The General Assembly,

Noting that with the end of the era of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation the United Nations faces new tasks in the area of maintaining international peace and security, achieving social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Aspiring to promote a greater convergence of views among Member States as to the priorities of the United Nations in shaping a more stable international order,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General submitted ideas and proposals in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", in particular dealing with strengthening and enhancement of the effectiveness, within the framework and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, of the United Nations potential in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Noting also ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled "New Dimensions of Arms Regulation and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War Era",

1. Decides to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security taking into account new international realities and new tasks before the United Nations in the area of strengthening collective efforts to maintain international peace and security;

2. Invites all Member States to provide their views on further consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account, inter alia, appropriate provisions of the Secretary-General's reports "An Agenda for Peace" and "New Dimensions of Arms Regulation and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War Era", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a relevant report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.48
13 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (a)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines and Spain: amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4

Operative paragraph 7 (amended):

7. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1993 substantive session:

(1) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(2) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(3) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

(4) General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction;

Operative paragraph 8 (new):

8. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, consider including the issue of international arms transfers, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, in the agenda of its substantive session in 1994;

Operative paragraph 9 (new):

9. Also recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 substantive session, endeavour to conclude its consideration of items 2 and 3 and that the consideration of item 1 be prolonged with a view to its conclusion in 1994;

(The subsequent paragraphs to be renumbered accordingly.)

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A

General Assembly

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13 November 1992

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 68 and 104

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1, the General Assembly would decide to convene, as early as possible, the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 6, the General Assembly would request the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of not more than 10 working days.

3. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

4. The above request is related to major programme 1, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 2, Political and Security Council affairs, subprogramme 2, Services for political and security affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as proposed for revision. 1/ Related activities were initially programmed and approved under subprogramme 2, Services for political and security affairs, of section 3, Political and Security Council Affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, 2/ responsibility for which was transferred to the Department of Political Affairs following the restructuring of the Secretariat. Proposals for transfer of related resources to section 37, Department of Political Affairs, have been submitted to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's revised estimates (A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1).

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

5. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would undertake the necessary preparation for the servicing of one session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in New York in 1993.

6. As regards convening the Conference on the Indian Ocean, it is assumed that this would take place not earlier than 1994. Accordingly, the related requirements would be considered within the framework of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

7. The activities called for by the draft resolution would fall under subparagraph 2 (b) of subprogramme 2, of section 3, the activities of which are now the responsibility of the Department of Political Affairs as indicated in paragraph 4 above. Accordingly, no modifications would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

8. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, it is assumed that the Ad Hoc Committee would hold one session of not more than 10 working days in 1993. The meeting would require the provision of interpretation in the six languages of the General Assembly and translation of pre-session documentation of 7 pages (2 documents), in-session documentation of 10 pages (2 documents) and post-session documentation of 10 pages (1 document) to be issued in the six languages of the General Assembly. In addition, under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/238 B of 21 December 1990, the Ad Hoc Committee is entitled to summary records in the six languages of the General Assembly, pending a further decision of the Assembly.

9. The related full cost of provision of conference servicing for a ten-day session in New York in 1993 is estimated at $454,000, as follows:

		$
I.	Pre-session documentation	
	(7 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	8 300
II.	Meeting servicing	
	(Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	114 800
III.	In-session documentation	
	(10 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	11 600
IV.	Post-session documentation	
	(10 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	10 800
V.	Summary records	
	(10 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	308 500
	Total	454 000

F. Potential for absorption

10. As regards the estimated conference-servicing costs in New York of the meeting called for in the draft resolution and outlined in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, these estimates, totalling $454,000, are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 41 of the programme budget and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the final calendar of conferences for 1992-1993. As indicated in paragraph 32.4 of the programme budget, however, the level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings in 1992-1993 was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings which are programmed but also additional meetings. In other words, provision was made in the proposed programme budget not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1992-1993 was consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 41 of the programme budget for the

biennium 1992-1993 as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1.

G. Summary

11. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.31/Rev.1, no additional appropriation would be required under section 37 or 41 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ A/47/6 (Prog. 2) and E/AC.51/L.5/Add.6.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. 1.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.50
16 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 62 (b) and 104

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Regional confidence-building measures

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2, the General Assembly would welcome the programme of work including confidence-building measures adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) at the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, held at Yaounde from 27 to 31 July 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations.

2. Under the terms of operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

3. The above request is related to major programme I, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 7, Disarmament, of the

medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as proposed for revision. 1/ Related activities were initially programmed and approved under subprogramme 4, Assistance to developing countries on disarmament issues: regional centres; fellowship, training and advisory services, of section 5, Disarmament of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993, 2/ responsibility for which was transferred to the Department of Political Affairs, following the restructuring of the Secretariat. Proposals for the transfer of related resources to section 37, Department of Political Affairs, have been submitted to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's revised estimates. 3/

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

4. It is recalled that the General Assembly in its resolution 46/37 B of 6 December 1991 welcomed the initiative by the States members of ECCAS with a view to developing confidence-building measures, disarmament and development in their subregion, by, in particular, the creation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a Standing Advisory Committee on security questions in Central Africa. In paragraph 3 of that resolution the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue providing assistance to the Central African States by, in particular, establishing the Standing Advisory Committee on security questions in Central Africa.

5. It is further recalled that in the oral statement of the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.6, the First Committee was informed that the Secretary-General would provide assistance in holding the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on security questions in Central Africa for five days in early 1992 in Yaounde. It was further indicated that the related requirements were estimated at $90,000 and that the Secretary-General would endeavour to cover these costs from extrabudgetary resources. Therefore, no additional appropriation was requested under section 5.

6. The minist rial-level organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General in July 1992 and financed from the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities. At that meeting, the Committee decided that its offices should be held by rotation for a period of six months. Accordingly, Burundi and Gabon, currently Vice-Chairs of the Committee, are expected to hold the chairmanship in 1993. Furthermore, as agreed by the Committee at its first meeting, its deliberations would take place at different levels, including meetings of experts (high-level military and civilian officials), ministerial meetings and talks between the heads of State concerned at their annual meetings in the context of ECCAS.

7. It is understood that it is the intent of the sponsors of the draft resolution that, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General should assist in the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee by convening two meetings of the Committee

in 1993 and that all relevant costs of convening and holding the meetings would have to be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

8. The Secretary-General further understands that each meeting would be held in the countries chairing the Committee at the time of the respective meetings. Thus, the first meeting would be convened at Bujumbura, Burundi, in early 1993, and the second one would be held at Libreville, Gabon, six months later. The duration of each meeting would be five consecutive days and they would be comprised of two parts. The first part would last three days and would involve the participation of two experts (one civilian and one military) from each State member of ECCAS, involving a total of 22 participants. The second part of the meeting would be held in the remaining two days and would involve, besides the experts, one additional participant from each State member of the Community at the ministerial level.

9. In endorsing recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, 4/ the General Assembly by its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 reaffirmed the existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters. In this case, therefore, the meetings should normally have been convened at Addis Ababa, as the regional headquarters of the United Nations. Since the sponsors of the draft resolution intend to have the meetings held at Bujumbura and Libreville, an exception to this principle would be required. In addition, the payment of travel and subsistence costs to governmental representatives at the meetings would require an exception to the general principle that only members of United Nations organs or subsidiary organs serving in their individual capacities should receive such reimbursements.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

10. The activities called for by the draft resolution would fall under subparagraph 2 (c) (ii) of subprogramme 4, initially programmed under section 5, the activities of which are now the responsibility of the Department of Political Affairs as indicated in paragraph 3 above. Accordingly, no modifications would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

11. The requirements to undertake the activities described in paragraphs 7 and 8 above are estimated as follows:

I. Meeting at Bujumbura, Burundi (five days, 1993)

		$
A.	Conference-servicing costs	
1.	Rental of conference room	7 000
2.	Interpretation (E,F)	6 000
3.	Rental of office equipment	1 000
	Subtotal (a)	14 000
B.	Non-conference-servicing costs	
1.	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 22 experts for attendance for six days	46 300
2.	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 11 governmental representatives at ministerial level for attendance for three days	19 600
3.	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 2 staff members from New York - the Secretary of the Committee and 2 General Service from the Office for Disarmament Affairs - and 1 staff member from the regional centre in Lome	18 200
	Subtotal (b)	84 100
	Total (I), (a) and (b)	98 100

II. Meeting at Libreville, Gabon (five days 1993)

A.	Conference-servicing costs	
1.	Rental of conference room	7 700
2.	Interpretation (E,F)	6 600
3.	Rental of office equipment	1 200
	Subtotal (a)	15 500
B.	Non-conference-servicing costs	
1.	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 22 experts for attendance for six days	53 100
2.	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 11 governmental representatives at ministerial level for attendance for three days	20 800
3.	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 2 staff members from New York - the Secretary of the Committee and 2 General Service from the Office for Disarmament Affairs - and 1 staff member from the regional centre in Lome	15 700
	Subtotal (b)	89 600
	Total (II), (a) and (b)	105 100
	Grand total, (I) and (II)	203 200

F. Potential for absorption

12. No provision has been made in the approved programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to undertake the activities enumerated in section C above. However, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Department of Political Affairs would make use of its staff resources, including those of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, to provide the necessary substantive support services to the meetings. Otherwise, it is not anticipated that the cost of $203,200 referred to above could be absorbed from within the provision under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

G. Indication of additional requirements

13. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2, it is estimated that additional requirements of $203,200 would arise under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

H. Contingency fund

14. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

15. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution may have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

I. Summary

16. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2, it is estimated that additional appropriations of $203,200 would be required under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. In addition, the General Assembly would need to grant an exception to allow the meetings to

be held away from established United Nations headquarters sites and to pay for travel and subsistence costs of government representatives.

Notes

1/ A/47/6 (Prog. 7) and E/AC.51/L.5/Add.13.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

3/ A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.51
16 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 59 and 104

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.14

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in acccrdance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.14, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the OAU to meet during 1993, in order to draw up a draft treaty or convention on the denuclearization of Africa. The Secretariat has been informed that the sponsors of the resolution intend to introduce an oral revision to the draft resolution to specify that this meeting should be held at Harare. The Assembly would further request the Secretary-General to submit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

2. The above request is related to major programme I, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 7, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 as proposed for revision. 1/

Related activities were initially programmed and approved under subprogramme 1, Deliberation and negotiation, of section 5, Disarmament, of the programme budget for 1991-1992, 2/ responsibility for which was transferred to the Department of Political Affairs, following the restructuring of the Secretariat. A proposal for the transfer of related resources to section 37, Department of Political Affairs, has been submitted to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's revised estimates. 3/

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would organize a five-day meeting in 1993, for the group of 11 experts. In endorsing recommendation 4 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, 4/ the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 reaffirmed the existing principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters. In the present case, therefore, the meeting should normally have been convened at Addis Ababa, as the regional headquarters of the United Nations and the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity. Since the sponsors of the resolution intend to introduce an oral revision to have the meeting held at Harare, an exception to this principle would be required.

4. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that the United Nations would not be requested to provide conference services, but that the regular budget of the United Nations would bear all costs related to the convening of the meeting, namely, conference-servicing, travel and daily subsistence for the experts, and appropriate substantive support services to the group of experts.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

5. The submission of the report to the General Assembly called for by the draft resolution would fall under activity 2 (a), Parliamentary documentation, of subprogramme 1 of section 5 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. With regard to the substantive servicing of the group of experts, it would be necessary to replace the citation under activity 2 (b) Substantive services of subprogramme 1 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 as modified by A/C.5/46/42 by the following:

> "(v) Group of Experts designated in 1991 by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU within the framework of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/56 A (one session each in 1992 and 1993)."

E. Additional requirements at full cost

6. The requirements to undertake the activities described in paragraphs 3 and 4 above are as follows:

		$
(a)	Conference-servicing costs	
(i)	Rental of conference room	5 800
(ii)	Interpretation (E,F)	6 000
(iii)	Rental of office equipment	800
(iv)	Translation (E, F)	1 000
	Sub-total (a)	13 600
(b)	Substantive costs	
(i)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 11 experts	45 700
(ii)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 2 staff members 1 Professional and 1 General Service - from the Office for Disarmament Affairs	13 000
	Subtotal (b)	58 700
	Grand total, (a) and (b)	72 300

F. Potential for absorption

7. No provision has been made in the programme budget for 1992-1993 to undertake the activities enumerated in paragraphs 3 and 4 above. However, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Department of Political Affairs would make use of its staff resources to provide the necessary substantive support services to the meeting. Otherwise, it is not anticipated that the cost of $72,300 referred to above could be absorbed from within the provision under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

G. Indication of additional requirements

8. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.14, as orally revised, it is estimated that additional requirements of $72,300 would arise under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

H. Contingency fund

9. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

10. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution may have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

I. Summary

11. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.14, as orally revised, it is estimated that additional appropriations of $72,300 would be required under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The Assembly would also need to approve an exception to the principle that United Nations bodies should meet at their respective established headquarters.

Notes

1/ A/47/6 (Prog.7) and E/AC.51/L.Add.13.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1, vol. I, as modified by A/C.5/46/42.

3/ A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49), chap. II.A.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.52
16 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (f)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania*, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay** and Viet Nam: draft decision

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decides: (a) to request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the regional centres; and (b) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

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session the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/47/L.53
20 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decides:

(a) To reconvene meetings of the First Committee for five working days, from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York, with the purpose of reassessing the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in these matters. The aim of the session is to conduct the aforementioned reassessment with a view to reaching concrete, agreed recommendations for appropriate action. With respect to the Conference on Disarmament, it is understood that the primary responsibility for making recommendations on its future rests with that body;

(b) To invite Member States to provide their views on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" 1/ no later than 31 January 1993; to request the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of the said views thereon to the General Assembly for consideration at the reconvened meetings of the First Committee; and also to request:

1/ A/C.1/47/7.

(i) The Secretary-General to transmit his report entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" 1/ to the Conference on Disarmament; and the Conference on Disarmament to transmit to the Chairman of the First Committee the results of its consideration of that report by 15 February 1993, as well as the status of its ongoing review of its agenda, composition and methods of work by 20 February 1993;

(ii) The Chairman of the First Committee, with the assistance of the other officers of the Committee, and the Secretariat, to coordinate the above actions.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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23 November 1992

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 66

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen: draft resolution

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989, 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990 and 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, and the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul on 4 and 5 August 1991, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991, and the tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

Recalling further the Declaration on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B, 45/78 A and 46/41 A,

Welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to submit to the Secretary-General the final report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place in Bonn from 7 to 18 October 1991,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, inter alia, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Reiterating the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on the global environment,

Welcoming the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,

Welcoming also the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming further the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need for concerted international cooperation in order to protect and safeguard Antarctica and its dependent ecosystems from external environmental disturbances for future generations,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General 1/ on the report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place in Bonn from 7 to 18 October 1991, and on the participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica 2/ and requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations, the extracts of data received from the various organizations in the preparation of future annual reports, within existing resources;

3. While noting the cooperation of some United Nations specialized agencies and programmes at the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, expresses its regret that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. Bearing in mind that the Antarctic Treaty is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, with which South Africa is yet to comply fully, calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to prevent South Africa from participating fully in the meetings of the Consultative Parties pending the attainment of a non-racial democratic government in that country;

5. While welcoming the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to provide information regarding the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, encourages the Parties to provide on a continuing basis more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica to the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

1/ A/47/541 and A/47/542, respectively.

2/ A/47/624.

6. Welcomes the commitment made by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under chapter 17 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, to continue:

(a) To ensure that data and information resulting from scientific research activities conducted in Antarctica are freely available to the international community;

(b) To enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

7. Urges the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 6 above, and in this connection actively to explore the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium, covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1993, with as wide international participation as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations;

8. Urges the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Madrid Protocol;

9. Welcoming the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in accordance with the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection, and reiterates its call for the ban to be made permanent;

10. Reiterates its call that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependence and associated ecosystem must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

11. While welcoming the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication by the Department of Public Information on Antarctica, reaffirms the need to further promote public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to continue providing relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information within existing resources;

12. Encourages the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

13. Urges the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

14. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to the continent;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 63 and 104

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft decision

1. Under the terms of paragraph (a) of draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53, the General Assembly would decide, inter alia, to reconvene meetings of the First Committee for five working days, from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York, with the purpose of reassessing the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in these matters.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

2. The above request is related to major programme I, Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization, programme 7, Disarmament, subprogramme 1, Deliberation and negotiation, of the medium-term plan for the

period 1992-1997 as proposed for revision. 1/ Related activities were initially programmed and approved under subprogramme 1, Deliberation and negotiation, of section 5, Disarmament, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, 2/ responsibility for which was transferred to the Department of Political Affairs following the restructuring of the Secretariat. Proposals for transfer of related resources to section 37, Department of Political Affairs, have been submitted to the General Assembly in the Secretary-General's revised estimates (A/C.5/47/2 and Corr.1).

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft decision, the Secretary-General would undertake the necessary preparation for the servicing of the reconvened meeting of the First Committee for five working days from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1992-1993

4. The activities called for by the draft decision would fall under subparagraphs 2 (a) and (b) of subprogramme 1 of section 5, the activities of which are now the responsibility of the Department of Political Affairs, as indicated in paragraph 2 above. Accordingly, no modifications would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

5. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft decision, it is assumed that the reconvened meeting of the First Committee would require the provision of interpretation in the six languages of the General Assembly and translation of pre-session documentation of 200 pages (2 documents), in-session documentation of 250 pages (20 documents) and post-session documentation of 50 pages (2 documents) to be issued in the six languages of the General Assembly. In addition, the meetings of the First Committee would require the provision of verbatim records in the six languages of the General Assembly.

6. The related full cost of provision of conference servicing for a five-day session in New York in 1993 is estimated at $815,900, as follows:

		$
I.	Pre-session documentation	
	(200 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	197 200
II.	Meeting servicing (10 meetings)	
	(Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	58 200
III.	In-session documentation	
	(250 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	261 200
IV.	Post-session documentation	
	(50 pages, 2 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	50 700
V.	Verbatim records	
	(10 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	248 600
	Total	815 900

F. Potential for absorption

7. As regards the estimated conference-servicing costs in New York of the reconvened meetings of the First Committee called for in the draft decision and outlined in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, these estimates, totalling $815,900, are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 41 of the programme budget and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the final calendar of conferences for 1992-1993. As indicated in paragraph 32.4 of the programme budget, 3/ however, the level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings in 1992-1993 was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings which are programmed but also additional meetings. In other words, provision was made in the proposed programme budget not only for meetings known at the time of budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1992-1993 was consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 41 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 as a result of the adoption of draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53.

G. Summary

8. Should the General Assembly adopt draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53, no additional appropriation would be required under section 37 or 41 of the programme budget for 1992-1993.

Notes

1/ A/47/6 (Prog.7) and E/AC.51/1992/L.5/Add.3.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

3/ Ibid., vol. II.